CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VI.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, April 3, 1823. (Number 44.

New Commission Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the old stand in Market Square, formerly occupied as a Shoe Store by the late firm of A. Stevens & Co. gives notice that he has just opened a general and well selected assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS and SHOES

of the latest fashions and most approved manufacture.

As he will constantly be receiving fresh supplies, and as he purposes doing a cash business only, those who give him their custom may rely on being supplied at the cheapest rates.

W. L. HAWLEY.

March 12, 1823. 41:3w.

HAY-MOUNT PORTER HOUSE

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and others, that he has opened a

Porter House

at his store in Hay street, and is prepared to furnish a Relish at any time. From all who may favor him with their custom, good order and gentlemanly behaviour will be expected. JORDAN HOWELL.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

N. B.—J. H. still keeps up his assortment of necessaries for family consumption.

Selling Off at Cost,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

BELONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER, CONSISTING O

Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers
Wine and Jelly Glasses
Decanters, Quarts and Pints
Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Salt Stands
China Teapots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

With a Very Complete Assortment of

Earthen Ware,

Suitable for town and country trade.

Any person wishing to engage in the above business, may meet with a Bargain, by purchasing the whole Stock.

Country Merchants wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the Goods.

☞ Packing warranted to go safe.

Wm. Tams.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

March 13. 41 3m

Rail Way, at Campbelton.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Town House,

The Lot & Warehouse,

together with all the improvements for the contemplated Rail Way attached thereto, situated south of the Bridge at Campbelton, being the property of the late Abrm. Stevens, dec

ALSO,

Pew No. 11 in the Presbyterian Church, belonging as above.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, and approved security required.

J. BIRDSALL, Ex'r.

March 15. 41 tdos

Ellis' Mills.

THE well known Saw and Grist Mills belonging to the subscriber, having undergone a thorough repair, are again in complete operation. The access to these Mills is easy; and the Proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that he will shortly have on hand a very extensive variety of the best Lumber, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained in any part of the county. He would also state, that such grain as is hereafter brought to his Mills, shall be ground and dressed in the best manner; and on account of the pressure of the times, the *dues* shall be charged only one *twelfth* instead of one *tenth*, as heretofore

JOHN ELLIS.

Ellis' Mills, March 19, 1823.

Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, March Term, 1823, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM WARDEN, deceased, late of the town of Fayetteville, merchant—Notice is hereby given, to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of a recovery. Those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment.

JOHN M'LERAN. Admr.

Fayetteville, 12th March, 1823.

Further Notice.

ON Monday the 14th of April next, will be offered for sale at Auction, at the store lately occupied by William Warden, decd. on Person street, all his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large supply of Saddlery, Harness Mounting, &c. and a quantity of ready made work in that line.

At the same time, after the sale of the Goods is completed, will be sold the unexpired Lease of the two Lots on Person street, with the Buildings thereon, lately occupied as a Store and Saddlers Shop.

Also, on Thursday the 17th, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, agreeably to an Order of Cumberland County Court, a number of valuable NEGROES, among which is a first rate Saddler. At the same time and place will be sold, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the deceased.

Terms of Sale, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved Security.

JOHN M'LERAN, Admr.

March 12th, 1823 41 4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT;

Levied in the hands of John McNeill, esq. and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Charles B. Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 40 3m

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE, Librarian.

March 21, 1823. 42 tf

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb. 13, 1823: 37tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Ratford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob, and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Blacks—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Watery Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Robert Ratford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term 1823.

ORDERED, That in future this Court will pay no Witness Tickets in State cases, issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets, that the county is properly chargeable with the same.

From the Minutes.

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk

March 12 4 3m

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs. *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

THIS Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD, Clk.

42:3m.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

AN ATTACHMENT was regularly returned to this Court, entitled, "*Lundy Lee* vs. *Randolph W. Latimer*: Levied upon certain Corn and Fodder of the Defendant."

WHEREUPON, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to come forward and replevy and plead by next Court, or Judgment will be entered up against him.

JAMES HOLMES, c.s.c.c.

March 20. 42:7w.

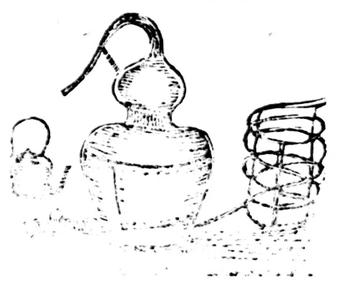
A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones, &c.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

For Sale or Rent,

THAT well known Public House and the Premises situate on Green Street, called

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

For a Tavern no stand is more eligible in this Town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last forty or fifty years; the lot which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable

Vegetable Garden,

and is fenced a beautiful Flower Garden. The Houses are large and commodious The Stabling which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment is new and remarkably spacious and well modelled.

ALSO,

A Lot of Three Acres,

on Lamon-street, near the residence of the Rev. Colin McIver, purchased at the sale of Robert Raiford, adjoining the lots of Messrs. Eccles & Bumghast.

For farther particulars apply to

John Kelly.

March 20. 42:3w.

Houses to Rent.

A Dwelling House and Store, at the corner of Exchange square, foot of Hay Street.

A new dwelling house on Mumford street, with a good garden attached to it.

A comfortable Brick tenement on North street, with a large Lot, Stables, &c.

A small, but comfortable house, on Ramsay street, formerly occupied by Thomas Moore, Brass founder —And

A very desirable residence on the Court House square.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F. Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.— Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinc-news
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris, Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for Sale at a Reduced Price.

30 Boxes Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 310 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

Feb. 13.—7 tf

THE FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

AS the inhabitants of Fayetteville are deeply interested in the present state and future prospects of the Academy, the visiting committee take an early opportunity to report the result of the Private examination of the Scholars.

Considerable solicitude has been felt for the success of the School as the Teachers were new and the plan untried—and it is with pleasure that the committee have observed the decided advances made by the students in the different departments.

An arrangement has been made, which identifies both the interest and the honour of the Teachers with the prosperity of the Seminary; and the Committee congratulate their fellow citizens on the prospect of having an Academy both useful and creditable to the town.

The next Quarter will begin on the 1st April, when Mrs. Hamilton will be assisted by a Tutoress from Baltimore. A Teacher of Music and Drawing is likewise engaged—Dr Davis will continue in the Classical Department.

ROBT. DONALDSON,
R. H. MORRISON,
GEO. McNEILL,
Visiting Committee.

March 26, 1823. 40 tf.

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by Jno. Bain to Neil Shaw, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 1st day of March 1823, and the said Bain is forwarned from paying the said note to any but myself, as the property of said note is in me. The Note is in the possession of Daniel M'Cormick, with whom it was unfortunately left by said Shaw.

John Hollingsworth.

March 5th, 1823. 40tf

A TRUNK,

CONTAINING sundry articles of Dry Goods, and some wearing apparel, was left at the Post Office, early last summer by a wagoner, stating it to be for a man who would call for it in a few days.—No application having yet been made, it is thought advisable to make this public advertisement of the circumstance, that the owner may know where to find his property.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

☞Doct. Thomas Nash

Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 tf

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Estate of Abraham Stevens* dec. are hereby notified that the accounts and notes remaining unpaid on the 10th day of April next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for Collection.

J. BIRDSALL Ex'r.

March 26 43 2w.

Foreign.

London, Feb. 10.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

At a late hour this afternoon several expresses arrived from Paris, bringing intelligence which indicates commencement of hostilities. The the speech of the King of England and the proceedings in the British Parliament have, as yet, it seems, failed to produce any relaxation in the resolution adopted to attack Spain; on the contrary, from what we hear on the subject, the government of France is rather offended than pleased at the part apparently about to be assumed by this country, and is more resolved than ever to prosecute their purpose. The Paris papers are almost exclusively filled with the debates of the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, and the reflections of the editors, each according to his political bias. A dreadful panic however, existed in Paris; warlike stores of all descriptions were greatly advancing in price, and all confidence seemed to have taken wing. To increase the general fear, the rentes had declined to 79, sellers at the close of the markets; but, even after that hour, business was done some 35 centimts lower. The English ambassador was in constant communication with De Villelee and Montmorency; but all hopes of a successful interposition had fled, and it was expected that a blow would be immediately struck.

On the stock Exchange here a strong feeling was produced by this intelligence, and Consols, which had been steady all the morning at 75¼ 1-8, suddenly declined to 74 5-8. A great confusion prevailed in the market, and shortly after three o'clock there were strong seliers at 74¼. When the Exchange closed, the quoted price of Consols was 88½, but a great deal of business was doing in the alley when we left it. Spanish Bonds, have declined, to 86¼.

London, Feb. 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS —Feb. 4.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued for the dispatch of business, it was opened by Commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you in Parliament, that his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the East of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other Powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprize you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish Government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the Address presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the Treaties upon this subject already concluded between his Majesty and the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burden of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last Session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquility of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

"Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

From the Etoile.

Paris, Feb. 4—The sitting of the Chamber of Peers yesterday was very remarkable.

Several Peers spoke in the same sense as the Whigs might have done in the House of Peers in England, and in a war undertaken against the Military insurrection, the sovereignty of the people and for the freedom of the King, they showed themselves much more struck with the dangers than with the honor of such an undertaking. The opposition on the left wished to introduce into the address to the King, proposed by the Duke de Levis, an amendment to the same effect as the articles we have read for the last two or three months in the Costitutionnel and Pilote upon peace and war.

The Minister of Finance (Villele) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the speech from the Crown; and both professed openly "that France would act as France, and that she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored in Spain." The Minister of Finance observed how important it was to France, not only as a point of honor, but as a positive interest, that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

After the speech of the Minister of Finance against the amendment, which depicted war as replete with dangers to our dearest interests, (which is not true in any manner) a part of the opposition was so impressed with this that they proposed another amendment; the Chamber rejected the amendment, and adopted the address by a great majority.

The Duke of San Lorenzo received yesterday from the government of the Cortes the order to quit Paris immediately with his legation.

Count Lagarde, our Ambassador, has left Madrid.

A letter from Brest, of the 21st January furnishes the following details: "The courier brought yesterday orders to fit out immediately the Centaure of 80 guns, and the Flora frigate. We have already in our harbor two 74's a ship of the line cut down, two frigates and several corvettes. They are all ready to sail. Orders have been given to re-establish the Semaphores on the coasts; powder, balls and bombs have been sent to Bayonne, levies of sailors are already ordered here, and will be odered also in all parts of France."

The King has appointed M. Ravez President of the Chamber of Deputies for the session. Yesterday morning, the King deigned to receive General Quesada, & addressed him in vflattering terms. Viscount deChateaubriand, Count de Corbiere yesterday transacted business with his Majesty after mass The King also received the homage of numerous persons of distincion, amongst whom was M. de Castelbajac, colonel of the dragoons of the guards. His Majesty said to this superior officer, whose corps forms part of the army of the Pyrenees—"I shall be with you in heart, not being able to be so otherwise." "Sire," answered M. Castelbajac, "we shall conduct ourselves as if we were under the eyes of your Majesty" *Quotidiene.*

It is reported that the amendment which was yesterday proposed by M. de Barente, in the Chamber of Peers, and opposed by M. de Villele, expressed wishes for the maintenance of peace. It is added, that the debate was closed before all the Peers who wished to support the amendment had spoken and amongst those were the Prince de Taleyrand and the Dukes de Broglie and de la Rochefaucault, and several other Peers.

From the London Observer, Feb. 9.

From Paris.—Paris papers and letters of the recent date of Thursday last (6th inst.) were received by express yesterday. Their contents are decidedly warlike, and favor the belief that hostilities are on the point of commencing.

Apprehensions continue to be entertained for the safety of the French ambassador Lagarde. He is understood to have left Madrid alone on horseback on the 28th. No tidings had been received respecting him at Bayonne on the 31st.

The Duke de Reggio (Marshal Oudinot), who commands the Army of Reserve, was to set off for the Army to-day.

The Army of the Western Pyrennees consists of two corps. The Prince of Hohe lohe commands the second corps. The third corps forms the army of the Eastern Pyrennees, which is to be commanded in chief by Lieut. Gen. Lauriston. The second corps is to occupy Arragon.

Accounts from Madrid state that the retreat of the Count d'Abisbal upon Madrid seems to indicate fresh dangers, the nature and extent of which, however, are not well known. Whilst these preparations are going on, on the part of France, it would appear as if the other Continental Powers had resolved upon making military demonstrations in support of France. Another Congress is talked of to be assembled at Vienna. An army of 100,000 Austrian, Prussian, and other German troops is to be stationed along the Rhine. A more active part is assigned to Russia, who it is reported in these papers, is to place a fleet at the disposal of France and is to march 30,000 men into Italy to be embarked for Catalonia.

The French Funds which had risen to 82½, fell, on Thursday, to 80f 65 c.

From the New York American, March 15.

Latest from Europe.

The Boston Mail, which arrived at a late hour this morning, furnishes us with our regular files of Paris papers to the 31st January, brought by the arrival at Boston of the brig White Oak, in 28 days from Havre. The intelligence they contain is two days later than that received by the last arrival from Liverpool, and is conclusive, if rational doubt remained, of the determination of France to enter Spain with her armies, which, it will be seen, (by the extracts furnished by the Boston Patriot, copied below, and which comprize all that we find worth extracting from our own files,) are to be commanded by the Duke of Angouleme, assisted by Victor as Major General, and under them by Marmont, Oudinot, and the Marquis of Lauriston, at the head of three distinct divisions. These are the principal of the old officers that we find named. The Lieutenant Generals and Morechaux de Camp are all titled novices in the field of Mars, including a variety of noble but uncouth names, from Princes to mere Viscounts. No plebian General is on the list to give offence to legitimacy. The two Chambers were in session on the 29th and 30th, but their proceedings are of no interest, relating principally to their respective organization, and in settling questions as to the admission of new members. The seats of the Liberals on the first day were mostly unoccupied. A few details of the petty intestine warfare of Spain are given, but they merit little notice. Russia appears to have determined on a perseverance in her pacific policy towards Turkey. The captain of the White Oak reports that a late Paris paper contained an address of the Duke d'Angouleme, commander of the French armies, setting forth the object of their march to Spain, which was to reinstate King Ferdinand on the throne. We do not, however, perceive that this document is noticed in the Constitutionnel, and consequently infer that it is incorrect. The French troops were marching from all parts of the kingdom either to take their places in the invading armies, or to supply the places of such as were destined for that service. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris had left that capital for London together with a great number of Spaniards, who take the route to their native country, or possibly to wait the event of the war. Among them we see the Marquis Casa Yrujo, formerly Minister here. A cordial understanding seemed to exist between the British and Spanish diplomatic corps. It was remarked that the English Ambassador was not present at the opening of Chambers, while the envoy of the same court to Madrid, Sir William A'Court, attended the session of the Cortes at which the answer to the notice of France, &c. was read. We are informed also that private letters received in town speak of a probable misunderstanding between England and France. Produce of all kinds had risen in France.

The following extract of a letter from Havre (received by the Oak, arrived at Boston) communicates important intelligence as to the effect produced on that market by the expectation of war. The caution, however, expressed in its close may be well worth observing, as we are assured by the commercial friend who favours us with this extract that the writer is well qualified to advise on such subjects.

"There has been a great rise in every article of produce in our Market, tobacco excepted. Cottons have risen 3 or 4 sous. Georgia may be quoted at 26 sous, and as the demand is great, will no doubt go higher. Thirty sous have been refused for Louisiana. St. Domingo coffee has sold at 42 sous. French sugars at 110 per cent. profit, although they have fallen a little in Paris. All kinds of dye woods have risen very much, and rice is worth 42 francs—some even ask 45. In any event, the French cannot make war before the first of April, and great caution should prevail on your side not to give too high prices, counting on the certainty of war, for I cannot yet think, as many do, that it is inevitable. I will write to you by the Montano, to sail in a few days. The Hector is in the roads."

Another commercial friend has favoured us with the following postscript, to a letter from Havre of the same date:

"A house of this city has received an order by a courier extraordinary, to purchase all the cotton remaining in the market of this place.—It is on account of a house in Paris, of which the principal is very intimate with M. de Villele, our prime minister, which house we are assured is interested in the speculation, and this is regarded as evidence that war with England is certain."

From the Boston Patriot.

A letter from Odessa, dated the 6th of Jan. says, that the Monarch of Russia will remain faithful to his pacific system—even though the new propositions of Lord Strangford should not receive a favourable reception at Constantinople. All the Russian Consuls employed in Turkey at the commencement of the insurrection, and who might have encouraged it from motives proceeding from the common belief, have been replaced. The emigrant Boyards of Wallachia, to return into their country, having nothing to expect from Russia.

As soon as the first despatches arrives at Hermanstadt, a Secretary of Russian Religion will go to Constantinople to commence the Diplomatic connexions between the two courts.

Paris, Jan. 29—The English Ambassador had despatched couriers extraordinary for all the principal towns in Europe.

It was reported that Sir Charles Stewart had been noticed in the crowd as a private individual at a meeting of the Deputies, while the King's speech was delivered

None of the suite of the English embassy had appeared in the tribune (the place destined for those attached to foreign embassies); which observation recalled another circumstance, that the minister of England at Madrid, accompanied by his suite, was present at the meeting of the Spanish Cortes on the 9th of this month, in which the Spanish Government communicated the answers made to the Holy Alliance.

Several Spaniards of distinction were about to leave Paris for London, to embark after for Spain.

It is announced that the French army is to be divided into three principal bodies—the army of Eastern Pyrences, or of Catalonia, to be under the order of Marshal Duke of Ragasa; the army of the Centre, or of Arragon, to be commanded by the Marshal Duke of Reggio; and the army of the Western Pyrenees, or of Navarre, under the command of the General Marquis of Lauriston.

The Duke de Angouleme will have the chief command of the three divisions; and that the Minister of War, Marshal Duke of Belune, will act as Major General under the Prince. It is added that the General Coetlosguet, who is about to be under Secretary of State, will act as under Minister of War, in the absence of the Duke of Belune.

About fifteen or sixteen thousand French troops were about to quit the northern frontier to join the army of the Pyrenees.

A Council of His Majesty's Ministers took place on the 29th January, in which the King presided, and were together an hour and a half.

From the New York American, March 15.

By the arrival of the London Trader, Capt. Ansley, at this port last evening from Canton, which place she left on the 1st of December last, we learn that the amount of American property destroyed by the late fire at that place was about the same in the aggregate as had been previously represented, but that the number of buildings consumed, instead of 11,000 did not exceed 4500.

The following unique Proclamation was issued on the 14 of November by Ching Tagin member of the military board at Pekin, Fooynen (i. e. soother of the people) &c.:

On 18th and 19th days of the 9th moon on this year, in consequence of a fire occasioned by a shopman, when a mad wind blew, and the fire became furious, it was impossible for man's strength to produce any effect in arresting the progress of the flames—they spread and consumed shops, and houses and hongs to a number that exceed 2400; and maimed and wounded men to the amount of several times ten; and destroyed the property of merchants and foreigners to the value of several hundreds of thousands of tens of thousands. The flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was all at once consumed like the gaudy insect that rushes into the burning flame—such an event has not taken place for several hundred years.

You gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners, who have suffered by this Heaven sent calamity, are not the only persons whose hearts are grieved and wounded. I, the Fooynen, since my ears heard it, and my eyes saw it, have not for a moment ceased to feel bodily pain and mental anguish on account of it. But the proverb says of "every drink and every filled cup, there are none that are not previously fixed by fate." This judgment of fire, was no doubt occasioned by the influences of the numericle destiny of the Pearl River, (which runs past the city and suburbs.)

But I desire that you all—Gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners,—will every one quietly submit to a righteous destiny. Do not sorrow, grieve, lament and sigh. You must not repine at Heaven, nor criminate man, and so in vain add to your trouble and vexation; but it is incumbent on you to receive the warning from Heaven above—repent of your sins, examine yourselves, and always preserve impressed on your minds the four words, *Heavenly principles, good heart.*

And, really, acting according to these, you will not be ashamed before the discerning Gods, and no doubt the high Heaven will silently assist you. And how do you know but that the residue left by the fiery flames shall re-arise in piles of gold, and heaps of gems, and riches and honours?

You that have the power are hereby commanded to hasten and rebuild on the original site and foundation, which you must not overstep to encroach on your neighbours; for if yo do, so great an offence will be prosecuted and punished without mercy.

As to the poor who have been burnt out, and have no dwelling, I have directed the local magistrates to hasten and draw out a list of the names, and give grain, and exercise compassion.

As to those criminals who availed themselves of the fire to rob and plunder, many have been taken and will be severely punished; and a new search has been commenced for those not yet seized, so that not one of them my escape the net.

I have also appointed an additional number of officers and troops to patrol the streets night and day, that if hereafter any should act as incendiaries or robbers, it is allowed to scholars, to merchants, and poor natives, and constables, and watchmen, to join the military officers soldiers, to seize the culprits, to present them before the magistrates, and if the charge be proved they will on the spot be immediately cudgelled to death.

As to the foreigners who have in barks passed over seas several times, 10,000 miles in width to come to our celestial empire to trade, in one morning their goods have been consumed by fire, and they have no settled place to roost nor rest—a case indeed much to be pitied. I hereby command all the Hong merchants to act as is safe towards foreigners, and settle them in tranquil situations, that none of them may be destitute of a place to live in.

Let all military officers, country gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners whom this may concern, yield obedience thereto. Do not oppose a special proclamation

Jaowkwang, 2d year—10th Moon, 2d day.

SQUADRON OF COM. PORTER.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States' Steam Galliot Sea Gull, dated St. Thomas, March 5, 1825.

"We have just arrived, after a safe and pleasant passage, the Gulf Stream always excepted. An American brig bound for New York, and to be off in half an hour, will take this, safely I hope. We have but just come to, and have taken a round through the harbor, to the utter astonishment of the natives, who have never seen such an article in these seas as our Steam Gull. They took her, on entering the harbor this morning, for a vessel on fire. We came in for coal. The first division of schooners is already leading out of the harbor. We shall be off again to-morow, with the remainder of the squadron; all wide awake, happy, full of spirits and expectation, and only want an opportunity to show our prowess. The Sea Gull answers admirably, and weathered a blow in the Gulf Stream in great style. The only fault that can be found with her is, that owing to a fear that she would be rather crank, she has not sail enough, and will not keep way with the fleet, without steam, unless in calms. It is a gallant sight to see her in light weather, playing round without a rag of sail. We have been literally hemmed in with boats since our arrival, as it is a rare sight to see a "craft" go, the wind to the contrary notwithstanding."

From the New York American, March 1[illegible]

A commercial house in this city has received a letter from the Collector of the Customs at Turks Island stating that from the 23d December last the tonnage money of two shillings and sixpence sterling per ton is no longer levied on American vessels arriving there.

DOMESTIC.

Baltimore, March 24.

The Times.—There seems to have been an almost entire suspension of business about our wharves and public places, since the arrival of the late news; commerce seems hushed into that breathless silence, so well understood by huntsmen, when one of the pack scents the game and yelps the alarm; all is silence; ears and eyes gazing and listening for the next arrival to point out the track wherein to catch the game. Before this there was a sober steady appearance of sleek-headed industry, which if it is not so rapid in the accumulation, is certainly more lasting and substantial in its benefits to society than all the frenzied hurry and bustle of war excited commercial speculation—(*Patriot.*

Norfolk, March 27.

Altered and Counterfeit Notes.—We saw yesterday, in the possession of a gentleman, who stated that he had received them in *Currituck County*, (N. C.) whence he had just returned from a collecting journey, a genuine five dollar Note of the Bank of Newbern, (N. C.) letter B. No. 3442, date 8th January, 1810, so dexterously altered to represent a Fifty, as to deceive any person who should not examine it scrupulously. The figures "50" on the right and left of the note were passed over the figures "5" with great precision; and the words "five" in the body of the note and on the margins substituted by the word fifty, pasted on in like manner—and to prevent the discovery of the fraud by turning to the back of the note, parts of the margin had been torn off, and, as if for the purpose of retaining it, a piece of the yellow blotting paper was pasted on the back of the note at each end, so artfully arranged as to cover all the backs of the figures and words that had been altered. The skilfulness with which these alterations had been made, suggests the propriety of this notice as a caution to our fellow-citizens.

Our informant received from the same person, a Counterfeit $10 note of the Bank of Cape Fear, letter C. No. 271—Leney & Robinson, Engs. dated Wilmington, 2d June, 1815. The paper much lighter in color, and the impression feinter than the genuine notes.—*Beacon*

Petersburg, March 25.

The State Bank of North Carolina is calling in its 1 and 2 dollar notes which have become so much worn as to be unfit for further service, and are supplying their place with an emission of new ones, in the execution of which due pains have been taken to defeat the design of counterfeiters.—Although (says the Norfolk Herald) these notes may not be equivalent to specie, we are consoled with the assurance that they are "exquisite specimens of the progress which the art of engraving is making in this country."

Philadelphia, March 17.

An awful spectacle was presented to our eyes this morning, between the hours of three and five, in the conflagration of the noble edifice the Washington Hall, in Third street and the adjoining large Hotel. The flames, as they burst from the roof of both, illuminated a considerable part of the city and threatened all the immediate neighborhood. Several of the private dwellings near, were repeatedly on fire. Had the wind been boisterous, very extensive damage might have ensued, notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the fire and hose companies, which were as remarkable and praiseworthy on this as on former occasions. As the case is, the public loss is great. The Washington Hall, an immense pile, built at great expense, formed a convenient hall for various public purposes; the elegance and beauty of the Hotel are sufficiently known every where. The first may be said to be wholly destroyed; the roof and interior of the main building of the other are consumed, but most of its furniture has been saved.

The fire originated on the stage in the south west corner of the Washington Hall, where there had been

before kindled since the 22d of ary. It is supposed to be the of an incendiary. The person had charge of the Hall, and d in it, states that no light had in the back part since Tuesday He and Mr. Hogan, who oc- d the cellar for bottleing, lost eir effects. The Hall we un- and, was insured for $10,000; otel for 5000 dolls. Mr. Gadsby altimore was in treaty for both uildings, to be used as a Hotel. injury was sustained by any of umerous inmates of the Hotel. he ladies were removed without er or difficulty.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Loss of another Steam-Boat.---The r from Baton Rouge, of Februa- gives an account of the loss of eam boat Alexandria, on its way the Mississippi. At about 11 at night, the first after having left New Orleans the boat ran afoul of some drift wood, which started the timbers so that she sprung aleak. The wheels were also somewhat injured. The boat was then put about for the purpose of running her ashore. After going about 8 miles she went on a sun-bar, when in a sinking condition. The passengers, (about 40, and nearly as many slaves) were put ashore, and the hands began to take out the cargo but unaccountably desisted without effecting much and in a few hours afterwards, she sunk to her upper deck. During the confusion, a dispute arose between the mate and a gentleman from Alexandria, who was the owner of a part of the cargo, in consequence of the little pains that was taken to secure the goods. The result was that the mate was stabbed in several places—but whether mortally, or not, was not known.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1823

THE CAROLINA OBSERVER AND FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

As I have purchased this establishment om its former proprietor, A. H. Dismukes, I have to assure the public that very exertion will be used to render the aper as interesting as possible, both as a ehicle of news, foreign and domestic, nd for its variety of general matter, comunicated or selected. It is hoped that he Editor will have it in his power to make this paper peculiarly acceptable to hat numerous and respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, by a devotion of one or more columns, in every paper, to gricultural subjects.—The Prices Current in this place is a subject to which regard, adequate to its importance has not yet been paid; an evil which the Editor hopes, by assiduous attention, to obviate, and so far as is consistent with only a weekly publication of his paper, to furnish information relative thereto, upon which those interested in the trade of this place, may safely rely.

Morality and Religion have for several years past been gradually assuming that importance in the eyes of mankind to which their intrinsic value give them title; and it will be highly gratifying if the Carolina Observer & Fayetteville Gazette can contribute in any degree to their advancement, by the means which will be used of dedicating occasionally some of its columns to essays, selected, communicated, or original, upon one or both of these subjects.

At a period like the present, when the Political Atmosphere, which has been so long stagnant, is likely to be agitated by a storm, which may in its sweep tear up some of the long established Empires of Europe, and when so many events are likely to occur, which, while they may sicken humanity with bloodshed and carnage, will gladden the heart of avarice with the hope of gain, and effect the emancipation of many from the chains of debt and poverty under which they have so long been groaning,—a paper, undertaking, as does the one now before you, faithfully to transmit to every corner of the State prompt and correct transcripts from the European papers, must be highly acceptable to every class of society.

The Editor expects, in a week or two, to be assisted in this department by a gentleman of high literary reputation and experience as an Editor—meantime he will endeavor, by such voluntary assistance as he can obtain, to realize the promises held out in his Prospectus.

Papers will be regularly sent to such offices as may be directed by new subscribers, while those of such persons as are already subscribers, will be sent as heretofore, unless otherwise directed.

John MacRae.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Voice of the People.—The Convention Committee, chosen last summer in the county of Mecklenburg, met in Charlotte, according to adjournment, on the 25th ult (being Court week.) The delegates from the militia companies generally attended, as well as other highly respectable citizens.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last meeting in November last, the chairman called for reports from the delegates, when they all individually reported, that they had diligently performed the duties assigned them. They had laid the subject of a convention before their respective companies, and had taken much pains in explaining to them its nature and object, and the grievances under which a large majority of the good people of the state labored under the present constitution, and the advantages that would result from its amendment: that they had been careful in taking the votes of their respective companies on the important subject submitted to them: the result of which was a unanimous vote of approbation of the measure.

After a free interchange of opinions touching the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee highly approve the proceedings of our western members in the last General Assembly, in a committe at Raleigh, relative to a Convention; and that we will use our utmost endeavors to co-operate with, and support the measures adopted by said committee.

Resolved, That when this committee adjourn, they will adjourn to meet again in Charlotte, on Wednesday of our next county court, at 11 o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian.

A true copy from the minutes.
HUGH PARKS, Chairman.
Wm. Davidson, Secretary.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

From the Harrisburg Commonwealth.

We feel much satisfaction in laying before our readers the following letters from the "Hero of New Orleans," in answer to one addressed to him by the committee appointed to draft an address to the people of the Union, on the subject of the next Presidential election, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this county, held on the 21st of January last.

Nashville, Feb. 23, 1823.

Gentlemen—

Your letter of the 3d inst. with the Harrisburg paper entitled the "Commonwealth," containing the address you have alluded to, has been this day received. The complimentary manner in which my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania have been pleased to notice my military services, and their voluntary expressions of respect and confidence in me, has excited, on my part, a proper sense of gratitude. As a committee, appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, on the subject of the next presidential election you ask to be informed "whether I can, or do approve of my name being used at this time as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States."

I should have consulted my own feelings by continuing to avoid speaking on the subject, but the respectable source from whence the inquiry emanates, prohibits any but a candid notice of your communication.

My undeviating rule of conduct through life, and which I have and ever shall deem as congenial with the true republican principles of our government, has been, neither to seek or decline public invitations to office. For the services which I may have rendered, and which have, it is hoped, proved in a degree beneficial to my country, I have nothing to ask. They are richly repaid with the confidence and good opinion of the virtuous and well deserving part of the community. I have only essayed to discharge a debt which every man owes his country when her rights are invaded; and if twelve years exposure to fatigue and numerous privations, can warrant the assertion, I may venture to assert that my portion of public service has been performed; and that, with this impression, I have retired from the busy scence of public life, with a desire to be a spectator merely of passing events.

The office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, is one of great responsibility. As it should not be sought by any individual of the republic, so it cannot, with propriety, be declined, when offered by those who have the power of selection. It is interesting to the American people alone and in the election, they should exercise their free and unbiassed judgment. It was with these impressions, I presume, and without any consultation with me, that the members of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, as an additional testimony of their confidence in me, thought proper to present my name to the American community. My political creed prompts me to leave the affair uninfluenced by any expression on my part, and to the free will of those who have alone the right to decide. Your obedient, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The London Morning Chronicle contains insinuations, amounting almost to a direct charge against *a late Minister*, of embezzlement to an extent tha renders it impracticable to keep it secret. The Courier in the most *polite* language imaginable, and *upon the most direct authority*,' not only pronounces the whole story false, but declares that it originated in, and has been confined to the pages of the Chronicle. The Chronicle again accuses the Courier of wishing to "hush the matter up," and assures its readers, that the facts have been communicated to it from respectable parties. To the above, by way of "confirmation strong," the editor of the National Gazette (Philadelphia) says, this charge against the Marquis Londonderry, is stated to be true, in Philadelphia, "but is induced to doubt its accuracy from the positive denial of the Courier.' This may serve as a clue to unravel the mystery of the noble Marquis' hasty exit out of this world of sin and trouble.

The estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Government of Great Britain for the year ending 5th of January, 1823, is as follows:

Income, - - - - - -	55,221,592*l.*
Expenditure (includ ng 250,000*l.* extra on account of Irish rebellion,) - -	49,968,364
Surplus for Sinking Fund,	5,260,246*l.*

Should Great Britain go to war, however, this surplus must be converted into a deficit. The ministry may not, with this consideration before them, venture to abandon the relations of peace, unless the nation be clamorous for the measure.

The Capitol Square or enclosure at Washington contains twenty acres and one-eighth which is surrounded by an iron railing resting on a stone wall. The area of the Capitol is more than an acre and a half; the residue is either laid out or meant to be laid out and improved as a shrubbery and public walk.—The length of the outer foot way, round the whole, is three quarters of a mile.

The progress of the Public Stocks in Great Britain is remarkable. In 1816, the price of the three per cents. was generally at 62. In 1817, the same stock rose to 74. In 1822, the price of the same stock was 81. Inasmuch as a hundred pounds share in each produces only the same annual dividend of three per cent. the ministerial writers contend that the rise can be attributed to no other cause but an established confidence in the character and security of the government. The purchase of a dividend of three pounds annually, for eighty-one pounds, is at the rate of twenty-seven years purchase; a rate which exceeds the price of land at the present time, in England. This, in the best times, has seldom exceeded thirty years' purchase.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Port Monroe, at Key Vacas.—Capt. F. made the first settlement at the west end of Key Vacas, (which he called Port Monroe,) on the 19th of November last, having two vessels, the Polly and Comet, under his orders for the purpose. Since which time, they and their crews have been employed in wrecking along that coast. The soil of this island is represented to be tolerably good, and it is covered with a thick growth of wood. The climate, throughout the winter, has been mild and pleasant, and seed put into the ground when they first landed had nearly come to maturity. It is situated in lat. 24, 42, by observation, and is laid down in the charts to be in long. 81, 21. It lies N. E from Key West, distant about 40 miles. There is 18 feet water at the entrance of the harbor, and there is fine anchorage inside at 4 fathom water. The main object in establishing this settlement was to afford assistance to vessels wrecked on the coast, or in distress, to aid in the preservation of lives and property; and several instances have already occurred in which the hardy settlers have been instrumental in doing so.—*Pet. Int.*

Philadelphia, March 26.

Capt. Cushing, of the brig Cuba, arrived at New York, states that the Pirates fitted out a boat from Matanzas, and had captured the British schr. Enterprize, and massacred all hands on board except two females, who were landed to leeward.—*Poulson.*

A Pittsburgh paper of March 11, says, the breaking up of the ice in the rivers appears to give new life to business; and it is gratifying to witness the stir and bustle which has already taken place on our river banks. *Three new Steam Boats*, all built, and owned here, were, on Saturday last, on the eve of their departure down the river; waiting till the ice should have sufficiently cleared away, so as not to impede the navigation. These boats are called, "*The Pittsburg*"—for Nashville; "*The Pittsburg and St. Louis packet*"—for St. Louis; and "*The Rambler*"—also for St. Louis.—They are all substantially built, and finished with much taste. Their accommodations for passengers, are not only convenient and comfortable but are fitted up in a style that is truly elegant.

And yet another Warning!...On Saturday the 8th inst. a man by the name of Jonathan Willis, was killed by the discharge of a gun while in the hands of one John Bivings, at the house of Capt. John H. Swink, about four miles from this town. There had been a muster at Capt. Swink's on Saturday; after the company was dismissed, Bivings, with one or two others, got considerably intoxicated; some of them proposed to fire at a mark, and Bivings loaded his gun, as he says, for that purpose; but failing to make up a shoot, a number of them went into Captain Swink's house, where we suppose *more whisky* was drank; a good deal of wrangling, of course, ensued; Bivings, part elderly, was noisy and troublesome—he sat down by the fire, the loaded gun lying across his lap, with a broken ramrod in it, the muzzle pointing towards the door,—while sitting there, he repeatedly asked Mrs. Swink if she had forgot, to see how easy it went, which she did, once or twice, if not being then primed,—he afterwards primed it, and again asked her, as well as her sister, to snap it,—but they both refused, saying they were always afraid of a gun, but more especially so when loaded, and that they were afraid it was then loaded,—but even if it were not, they knew it was primed, and that by snapping it would flash, and frighten them—Bivings then asked a man standing the other side of the fire-place, to snap it; the man refused, but struck at it with a short piece of an old ram-rod, which, it is said, could not have reached within two feet of Bivings; the gun, however, instantly fired—the ball with which it was loaded struck Willis, who was standing outside of the door, in the piazza, in the back of his neck, and came out at his cheek,—the ram-rod struck him in the back of the neck, and lodged there. Dr. Long, who was instantly sent for, succeeded after some difficulty in extracting the piece of ram-rod, which was about four inches in length; but found that it had so injured the spinal marrow as to render it impossible for the man to live. He died soon after. Mr. Willis was a hard working, industrious poor man.—He has left a wife and two children.

Bivings was examined on Wednesday last, and admitted to bail, till next Superior Court.

This is an instance of such stupid, criminal *carelessness*, (though many call it by a harsher name,) that we hope all who hear of it, will retain it fresh in their memories, to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of so revolting a scene. *W. Carolinian*

WILD WOMAN.

Extract of a Private Letter from Madrid, (Spain,) December 28th.

"A truse to politics for one day, and let us sympathize with the charming fair ones of Madrid, who are dying to see the wild woman that has lately been found in the Sierra de Montero, a desolate and rude range of mountains in the south. She had been seen occasionally by the goatherds as they wandered through the mountains. The tale at length reached Cordova, and the authorities sent officers in pursuit of her. They succeeded in apprehending her, and she is now in one of the public hospitals of that city. She is not altogether destitute of understanding, nor ignorant of language, as she can say a few words, such as *pepa*, papa, *gato*, a cat *campo*, the country, and some few others. When she was asked if she would like to return to the country, she nodded her head in the affirmative. She eats whatever is given to her, but prefers uncooked meats and vegetables.

In the beginning, cooked victuals did not agree with her, and made her sick; she eats with an extraordinary appetite. Her clothes appear as if they were placed on a stick; her arms were tied, because she was ever tearing her clothes, in spite of every care that was taken to prevent her. Sometimes she has thrown off all garments, and runs quite naked into the kitchen garden. She has been found, after an interval of two days, coiled up in a place full of mire; and, at another time, she has been discovered in the dung hill of the stable. She is about 16 years old, of a short stature, a deep brown color, protruding lips, and so rough as almost in appearance to resemble a wolf.

She sleeps by day, as well as by night, without any regularity, and generally coiled up. Sometimes her sleep has continued for twenty-eight hours successively, either in bed or on the ground, with or without covering. She keeps her eyes mostly closed, and when she is alone she cries for three hours together, and the next three she laughs.

"The Duke de Riva, the Constitutional Alcalde, has taken much trouble to find the origin of this female, but it baffled all his inquiries, and he has given them up in despair. It is supposed she belongs to parents not less wild than herself, who are still undiscovered in the mountains."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Francis C. Reston, of Wilmington, to Miss Maria, youngest daughter of the late Duncan McLeran, Esq.

In the vicinity of this place, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. John Mullins, merchant, to Miss Parthenia Cade, daughter of Mr. Waddle Cade

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. M'Ree, John F. Phifer, Esq. of Cabarrus county, to Miss Louisa Morrison, of Mecklenburg.

In Cabarrus county, on the 18th inst. William Roane, Esq. of Burke county, to Miss Lydia Houston, of Cabarrus.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 3

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1 20	1 50
Apple,	do.	42	45
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon, - -	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax, -	do.	32	33
Butter, - -	do	15	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	do	27	28
2d & 3d qua.	do	24	26
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do	32	38
Cotton, - -	do	8	10
Corn, - -	bushel	70	
Flaxseed, Rough,	do		
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	7	
Superfine,	do	7 50	
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,	90	1 10
Country, -	do	40	45
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron, - -	100 lb.	4 25	5
Lime, - -	cask.	2 50	
Molasses, -	gallon	26	30
Porter, London,	dozen	3 50	4
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3
Pepper, -	lb	25	26
Pimento, -	do	25	26
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7	7 50
Others,	do	5	7
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	75	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	65	75
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice, - -	100 lb.	3 20	4
Shot, - -	Bag,	10 50	11
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	8	9
Common,	do	7 50	8
Loaf, -	lb	16	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	70	75
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do	55	65
Tallow, -	lb.	8	9
Teas, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 37½	1 62½
Hyson, -	do	90	1 10
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	8	20
Wheat, - -	bush.	1 25	
Whiskey, - -	gallon.	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 75	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 50	
Teneriffe,	do	1 37	1 50
Cotinenar,	do	75	1
Malaga, -	do	65	85

EXCHANGE, on New-York, 60: 5 pr. ct. Charleston, 2 pr. ct.

U. S. BANK STOCK,

Wilmington, March 29.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 9 to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 14 to 15; Molasses, 24 to 25; Tar, 1 00 to 1 05; Pitch, 2 00; Turpentine, 2 45 to 2 50; Bacon, 9 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 24 to 25; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 2 75; Salt, Liverpool ground, 55; Sugar, 7 50 to 9; Tobacco, 4 00 to 4 25; Whiskey, 35 to 37.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, (N.C.)

[*From the Recorder, of March* 29.]

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST,

Brig Rover, Lindsay, from Acquin, (Hayti) to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Brig President Manning, Grafton, from New-York.

Brig Pilgrim, Springer, from Dominica, to Archibald Taylor.

Brig Columbia, Hamlen, 27 days from Mariguan, (Hayti) to H. Roby, Jr. Left there, schr. Nancy, Cowan, to sail in 3 days; brig Sabat, Pope, just arrived.

Brig Agenora, Eldred, from Parimarabo, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Schr. Virginia Packet, Albin, from New-York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

British schr. Chart, Dougall, 13 days from Kingston, (Jamaica.) Rum and sugar, to Cogswell and Dickinson.

Schr. Lydia, Tripp, from Boston.

Schr. Emeline, Emery, from New-York.

Sloop Golden Age, Marble, from Baltimore.

Sloop Decatur, Gerard, from New-York, to Dudley, Dickinson and Co.

CLEARED,

Brig Betsey, Pratt, for Barbadoes, by Lazarus, & Whitmarsh.

Brig Dover, Sabins, for Providence, by William H. Lippitt.

Schr. Union, Lovell, for Charleston, by Cogswell and Dickinson.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

British sloop Sir James Cockburn, Godfrey, for Trinidad, by James A. Berry.

Porter House.

THE Subscriber having succeeded to the Porter House over John M. Dobson, Esq'rs Store, solicits gentlemen to call, where they will find the Bar well attended, and suppled with good Liquors, Wines, Crackers, Beef and Segars.

H. M'LEAN.

April 2. 44:3w

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, (N. C.) April 1st, 1823.

A
Walter Avery
Mr. A. B.
Isham Allen
Lewis Avery
Mrs. Niscia Allen, 2
Ira Ames
Joseph Austin

B
Michael Burnham, 2
Duncan Black
Laughlan Bethune
Joseph Buie
Duncan Blue
Mrs. Ann A. Bayard
John Birklow
James Beggs
Nathaniel Bunn
McKenzy Banks
Mary Brown
Susan L. Byrn

C
John J. Clark, 2
Duncan Colquehoun
Robert Carver
Mrs. Flora R. Campbell
Andrew Clark
Alfred Chives
Anthony Cobb
Toney Cant
Miss Mary Ann Chapman
Norman Cameron
Peter Conley
Benj. Chapman
Harry Carver
David Cain

D
Delitha Daughtry
Mrs Ann Dew
John W. Downing
James Denton

E
Henry Elliott
Charles Elems
Noah Edwards
S Van. Ren Eggleston
Moses Edwards, 2
Seth Emmons
Jesse Eddy, 3

F
James Fulton, 2
Thomas Fisher

G
Hiram Galpin
Harvey Goodrich
William Grice

H
Philemon Hodges, 2
James Hadley
Jonas H. H. Holland
John Hair
Mr. Hill
Zebulon L. Hunt

I & J
Mrs. Ann Ingraham
Daniel M. Johnson
Ebenezer S. Jones
Robert Johnson, sen.
Thomas Jones
George Jones
Isaac Jessup
Amos Jarman
Mr. Johnson
Neill Johnson

K
James Kennedy
Mrs. Barbara King
Joseph King
Jeremiah Kelly
Daniel Kyle

L
John Lumsden
Sumner Leonard
John Larkin
Buckly Lanier
Edwin Latimer
Ammon Langdon
Thomas O. Larkin

M
Frederic Moore
Miss Elizabeth Murphy
Miss Mary Morris
John Murchison, Mercht.
Thomas Medley
Duncan Munroe
Roderick Morrison
Geo. W. Morris
W. B. Moss
Jesse Mann, 2
Daniel Murdoch
John Munroe

Mc
John McNish
Nicholas McIntyre
John McDaniel
Miss Effy McLean
Hugh McEachern
Hector McKenzie
Malcom McKay
Hector McAllister
John McDonald
Malcom McNeill
John McMillan, Esq.
Neill McNeill, 2
Peter McIntosh
Catharine McMillan
Catharine McQuaig
Kenneth McKenzie
Malcom McAlpin
Archibald McKay
Daniel McCormick
Miss Nelly MacRae
Michael MacRae
Duncan McLean
McRae & Shepherd
Neill McKethen, 3

N
Alex. Newsom
James Newberry, 2
Robert Norman

O
Allen O. Quin

P
Skinken Plummer
John Pettyford
Samuel Pearce
Joel Prince, 2

R
David Ruth
John Ray
Daniel K. Rhodes
Hardy Royals
Miss Sarah J. Robinson
Wm. Russell, Jun. 2
F. Randall
Stephen Royal
Archibald Ray

S
Morris Smith
David Smith
David D. Salmon, 2
Joseph B. Spencer, 2
John Styman
William S. Smith
Capt. Joseph Simpkins
Daniel Stewart
Daniel Sinclair
William Sagathy, 2
James Stevens
John Spore
Daniel Smith

T
Margaret Taylor
Joseph Thompson
Terry, Robinson & Co.
Phinehas Turner

W
Robert Whitehead
Ira Warner
Nathan Williamson, 2
John Wallace
Wm Woodruff
Stephen Walker
L F. Williams
Joshua Wynn
Stephen Wood, 2
Elijah Windham
W Warden, 6

John MacRae, P. M.

The subscriber hereby notifies all concerned, that he has sold his right and interest in this (the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette) printing Establishment, to A. H. Dismukes, and that the Books and Accounts of said Establishment from the 1st of May last to this day, are lodged in his hands for collection, who alone is authorised to collect and grant discharges for the same. J. SEAWELL.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1823.

FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. Molasses,
30 Bags prime Coffee,
8 Hhds. prime Sugars,
6 Qr. casks cheap Wine,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
25 Boxes northern Cider,
20 Ps. 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
10 Coil Bale Rope,
20 Boxes Window Glass,
1 Pipe Madeira Wine,
6 Bbls. Tanner's Oil.

Wanted,

25 Shares of State, or Newbern Bank Stock.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 2, 1823. 44:2w.

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech, and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light Mulatto, with grey eyes, and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woollen coat, black and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid, to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY.

Brier creek, Jefferson county, Georgia, March 17.

N. B. Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so, One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice.—Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815, by a Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern, J P.

Freeborn Ploughs,

FOR SALE BY

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

March 20 2t

Miss Bingham's School

MISS Bingham is thankful for the liberal encouragement which she has received since she has been keeping a private school. She informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she continues to receive scholars and instructs them in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes. History Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Antronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, & Needlework. Her qualifications as a Teacher being well known: having Taught six years in this town, (besides a long time at the North)—her unremitted attentions, as well to the *youngest*, as the oldest pupils, make her confident that their improvement will be equal to the expectations of the scholar's friends

Her Terms continue to be the same as formerly, viz. from three to 7 dollars per quarter, with the addition of a small tax of 25 Cents for Fire Wood, Water, &c.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1823.

Take Notice,

THAT I am imprisoned in the County Jail of Cumberland, at the suit of John G. Morris, and that on the 14th day of April, between the hours of ten and five o'clock, I intend to take the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, provided for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and do hereby invite all those to whom I am indebted, to attend on that day, to shew cause, if any you have, why I may not avail myself of the said act.

CHARLES HARRISON.

April 3, 1823. 44:2w.

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership in trade, existing between *McLeod & Black*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Alexander McLeod, who is authorised to settle the business of the Concern.

Alexander McLeod,
Daniel Black.

Lumberton, April 2, 1823. 3w.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of Raymond & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with either of the subscribers, as they will not be called on but once unless by an officer. D. B. RAYMOND,
ANSON BAILEY.

April 2, 1823. 44:1w.

Poetry.

From a Foreign Journal.

TO OUR COUNTRY COUSINS.

In gown and slippers loosely drest,
And breakfast brought, a welcome guest:
What is it gives the meal a zest?
The Paper.

When new laid eggs the table grace,
And smoking rolls are in their place—
Say what enlivens every face?
The Paper.

In vain the urn is hissing hot,
In vain rich Hyson stores the pot,
If the vile Newsman has forgot
The Paper.

What isn't can draw the Vicar's eye,
E'en from the tithe-pig smoking by,
To mark some vacant Rectory?
The Paper.

What isn't attracts the optic powers
Of Ensign gay when fortune showers
Down prospects of 'a step' in 'ours?'
The Paper.

What isn't can make the man of Law
Neglect the deed or plea to draw
Ca. Sa.—Fi. Fa.—Indictment, Flaw?
The Paper.

What isn't can soothe his Clients wo,
And make him quite forget John Doe,
Nor think on Mister Richard Roe?
The Paper.

What isn't absorbs the wealthy Cit,
The half-pay Sub, the Fool, the Wit,
The toothless Aunt, the forward Chit?
The Paper.

What isn't informs the country round
Whats stolen or strayed, whats lost or found,
Whos born, and whos put under ground?
The Paper.

What tells you all thats done or said,
The fall of beer and rise of bread,
And what fair ladys brought to bed?
The Paper.

What is it tells of plays and balls,
Almacks and gas lights, and St. Pauls,
And gamblers caught by Mr. Halls?
The Paper.

What isn't narrates full many a story
Of Mr. Speaker, Whig, and Tory,
And heroes all agog for glory?
The Paper.

What is it gives the price of Stocks,
Of Poyais Lots, and parent locks,
And wine at the West India Docks?
The Paper.

What is it, say, that makes you merry,
With anecdotes of Tom and Jerry,
And 'rows' and 'larks' in Bedfordbury?
The Paper.

What tells you, too, who kill'd or hurt is,
When turtle's fresh arrived, whose skirt is
Much relished by Sir William Curtis?
The Paper.

What speaks of thieves and purses taken,
And murders done, and maids forsaken,
And average price of Wiltshire bacon?
The Paper.

Abroad, at home, infirm or stout,
In health, or raving with the gout,
Who possibly can do without
The Paper.

Agricultural.

From Poulson's American Advertiser.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the first quarterly meeting of the society, held at Norristown, in the county of Montgomery, on Saturday, the 11th of January, 1823, several valuable communications were read, among which was the following from Mr. Powel, of the county of Philadelphia:

ON THE CULTURE OF MILLET.

TO JONATHAN ROBERTS, ESQ.

President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

I have made many experiments on various soils, and at different seasons, to ascertain the product, as well as the properties of Miller.—Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds best. It requires, in all cases, fine tilth, and as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats. I have not seen either in Europe or America, any green crop, which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure, as the species of Millet usually grown in this and the adjacent counties. I have sown it from the 1st of may to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass under similar circumstances. In the autumn, eighty bushels of caustic lime peracre, were strewed upon an old sward, which was immediately ploughed, closely harrowed, sown with Rye, and rolled—the rye was depastured in the winter and succeeding spring—early in April the land was ploughed again, the lime and decomposed vegetable matter, were thus returned to the surface—about three weeks after it was harrowed to destroy weeds—early in May it was again harrowed for the same purpose—within a fortnight it was stirred by Beatson's scarifier to the depth of nine inches, harrowed, sown with Millet, and rolled. The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per acre. After the Millet was cut, the field was stirred, and repeatedly harrowed to destroy the after growth of noxious plants. I intended to again sow rye, not only to obtain pasturage, but to protect the soil from the exhalations of the sun. In the succeeding spring, a slight dressing of fresh manure was ploughed under; the scarifier, roller, and harrow were used at intervals, as before. On the fifth of May five bushels of Millet seeds were sown on four acres—on the fifth of July, the crop was hauled and estimated at four tons per acre. I have obtained this season forty tons from sixteen acres of which four only had been manured; the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop. One of the loadswas weighed, an account of them was regularly kept, their size was made as nearly equal as possible. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two thirds of those which are generally sown vegetate.

Whilst my Oxen consumed Millet in its green state, thy performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shown since, except when fed with grain. My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red and the best white clover meadow hay.

I am not disposed to cultivate it as a farinaceous crop, since I have found great difficulty in protecting it from the ravages of immense flocks of birds which it attracts, and in securing it sufficiently early, to prevent a large part of the grain from being left on the ground. The seeds on the upper parts of the stalks, generally ripen and fall before those below have been filled. I, therefore cut it when the upper parts of most of the heads, contain seeds which are hard All my observations have confirmed me in the belief, that in this stage, it affords fodder more nutritious, and more easily "made" than any sort of hay. The expense of tilling the land in the accurate manner which I detailed, is not so great as, at first view, would appear. A yoke of good oxen can scarify three acres and an half without difficulty in one day. I would recommend Millet, not merely for its value as food, but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without *summer Fallows or Drill Crops*. The ingenious arguments which have been adduced to prove, that deep stirring between growing crops is advantageous to them and the soil, are founded upon English experience, properly directed by close attention to the effects of a moist climmate. Some of our writers have asserted, that as 'dew drops' are found on the leaves of plants after deep stirring has been given in a time of great drought, the practice is sound. I should suggest, if I were allowed, that moisture had better be, at such times, conveyed to the roots, than be exhaled by the sun, or placed on the leaves until his rays shall have exhausted it all. The valuable parts of most manures, readily assume the gaseous form—every deep stirring to a certain extent, in hot weather, therefore, impoverishes the soil. Deep ploughing, at proper seasons, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming. Such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies offodder, without much exhaustion, should be the great objects for his aim. I would propose that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quick lime, which should be spread, and ploughed under in its caustic state, in the early part of September, that the field be harrowed sufficiently—sown with rye, at the rate of two bushels per acre, and early in the spring—that it be depastured late in the autumn, and early in spring—that in May it be again ploughed three inches deeper than before—that it be harrowed and left until the small weeds begin to appear early in June Millet should be sown—in August the crop can be recovered after the labors of the general harvest shall have been performed.—The field should be slightly stirred with the scarifier, occasionally harrowed and left throughout September, for the destruction of weeds as before. In October it may be manured and sown with Wheat, or left for a crop of Indian Corn. I am &c.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

Powelton, Philadelphia County.

[Extracted from the Minutes.]

John P. Miller, Assistant Recording Sec'r.

Fat Hogs and Cattle.—The Bridgeton, (N. J.) Whig gives us an account of a Hog fatted and killed by Mr. *Harris*, which was but 20 months and 22 days old, and weighed alive *nine hundred and seventy five pounds* The weight when dressed, was 892 pounds. The same paper mentions four Hogs killed by Mr. *J. Johnson*, whose aggregate weight was 2,086 pounds though their age did not exceed 20 months. A Heifer, a little rising 3 years old weighed 1,186 pounds.

Miscellaneous.

SELECTIONS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

NATIVE INDIAN FIELD SPORTS.

In an interesting little volume on the above subject, published by Mr. D. Johnson, a medical officer, long resident in the interior parts of India, and especially of Bengal, we find many curious and highly interesting narratives of the various modes in which the native Indians entrap or destroy the game, and destructive animals, with which those countries abound. It may not be uninteresting to our readers (few of whom perhaps have an opportunity of perusing the volume) to have a few particulars laid before them of these Oriental sports.

There is a class of natives called Shecarries, whose entire trade, from generation to generation, it is to entrap game; and it is surprising with what dexterity and simplicity of means they effect their purpose. To catch hares, for instance, they extend small nets, 16 feet long, and 18 inches high, along certain parts of the jungly resorts, and then drive, by their cries, the hares into these ambushes. But the following is the most curious circumstance attending hare catching:—

"If," says Mr Johnson, "they see a hare in its form, in a place where they can run round it, and approach near enough to take it up, they commence running in a circle of about eight yards diameter, keeping up an incessant shrill noise, dwelling as it were on the same note, and lessening their circle gradually, while they keep their eyes stedfastly fixed on the animal, whose eyes are fixed on them. The animal, in fact, becomes so fascinated as to allow itself to be taken up deliberately by the ears, when it commences a disagreeble melancholy cry." Mr. Johnson has repeatedly witnessed this species of fascination, and taken up the hares himself in order to turn them out afterwards to shoot at while running.

The author relates a great number of curious and interesting particulars relative to the natural history, habitudes, and ferocity of the Bengal tiger. The following little history is dramatically affecting:—

Two Biparies (a kind of pedlars) were driving a string of loaded bullocks from Palamnow to Chitrah. When they were within a few miles of the latter place, a tiger sprung on the man in the rear, & the accident was seen by a gualah (herdsman) as he was watching his Buffaloes. The herdsman ran boldly to the poor fellow's assistance, and gave the tiger repeated cuts with his sword; upon which the tiger dropped the Biparie and seized the herdsman. The buffaloes observing the rencontre attacked the tiger in a swarm, and rescued the poor man from instant destruction. They then tossed the tiger about on their horns from one to another, and at length killed him. The Biparie recovered of his wounds under Mr. Johnson's care, but the gallant herdsman, who first flew to the other's assistance, died of the tiger's bite!

The following incident was still more melancholy;—

As an old Mahomedan Priest was travelling on horseback, at midday, within a few miles of Chittrah, accompanied by his son, an athletic young man, they heard the roar of a tiger at no great distance; the son urged the father to hasten the horse's pace; but the Priest refused, and began putting up his prayers to the Almighty, in the act of which he was knocked off his horse, by a blow from the tiger's paw, and instantly snatched up in his mouth. The son pursued the tiger, and gave him some severe cuts with his sword The tiger irritated by the interruption, dropped the father, overpowered the son, seized him in his jaws, and decamped into the deep recesses of the jungle, where he devoured him. The father was brought to Chittrah, and died the same day of his wounds!

Father Cotton, the Jesuit, had acquired such influence over Henry IV. of France, that it was a common saying that Henry was a good prince, and loved to hear truth, but that he had *Cotton* in his ears.

The female proprietor of a boarding-house in the city of Batavia, being applied to by an acquaintance for accommodations under her roof, regretted her inability to receive him, on account of her house being already filled! "But," added the dame, with obliging earnestness, "do not be impatient; my lodgers are new comers; and you know, my dear friend, we are certain of death vacancies in a short time."

Encouragement to go to Sea.—Mr. Gamble, in his "View of Society and manners in the North of Ireland," being undetermined whether, on account of the weather, he should venture to sail from Liverpool to Ireland, was told by the master of a vessel, for his encouragement, 'that he was a lucky captain, for he was once Shipwrecked, and every body on board perished but himself."

Polygamy.—A soldier, aged 25 was tried at Paris, during the French revolution, for polygamy. He had married 26 wives, and had as many children. He was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

The first couple of cats which were carried to Cuyaba, sold for a pound of gold. There was a plague of rats in the settlement, and they were purchased as a speculation, which proved an excellent one. Their first kittens produced 30 oitavas each; the next generation were worth 20; the price gradually fell, as the inhabitants became stocked with these beautiful and useful creatures. Montenego presented to the elder Almagro the first cat which was brought to South America, and was rewarded for it with 600 *pesos*.

The sign of "The Goat and Compasses" has been supposed to have had its origin in the resemblance between the bounding of a goat and the expansion of a pair of compasses; but nothing can be more fanciful. The sign is of the days of the Commonwealth, when it was the fashion to give scriptural names to every thing and every body, and when "Praise-God Barebones" preferred drinking his tankard of ale at the "God encompasseth us" to any where else The corruption from *God encompasseth us to Goat and Compasses* is obvious and natural enough.

Mobile, March 3.

A Southern Sea Serpent.—The following is extracted from the Log Book of the brig Abigail, Capt. Thomas, from New York:

Feb. 25, lat 29, 21, long. 86 1-2 at 5 P M. saw a strange Fish, one mile distant, bearing E. S. E and in three minutes it bore N. N. E. (a difference of eight points,) the same distance as when first discovered.

The part of said fish (or serpent) which was presented to view, appeared to be between 50 and 60 feet in length, and judged that not more than half its length was visible, as the size of its body at the surface of the water, appeared to be nearly as large as any other part, except its head, which was considerably larger, being about the size of a ship's long boat, which being erect, had a full view of it—the head supposed to be about 18 or 20 feet long, appearing like the bottom of a long boat only that it was apparently made up of joints about six feet each, resembling a row of Casks lashed together. The body gradually tapering from the projection of the lower part of the head; of a dark alligator or copper color. Velocity through the water, estimated at 18 miles per hour. At first it appeared in a coil or heap, resembling a floating tree; by some supposed to be a flock of wild fowl, but it straightened and remained in sight but about five minutes, when it disappeared below the surface The weather was calm and pleasant.

We have conversed with a passenger, with whom we have been long acquainted, whose statement confirms the above; besides, we consider a statement from the captain and mate entitled to credit.

A DREAM.

A gentleman in Richmond, some time ago, had a dream, that a particular number in the Grand National Lottery, would draw the great prize of $100,000. He accordingly purchased the ticket containing that number, and on the last day of the drawing, it actually came up against the great prize of $100,000.—Thus far, the dream succeeded, admirably, and according to the best wishes of the fortunate dreamer. But when pay day came, the dream turned out like all other dreams, a mere illusion. The bird had flown—no money was to be had; the lottery *broker* was *broke*—and according to the last National Intelligencer, had left the City of Washington, "without giving those who have managed the lottery the least hope that the prizes would ever be paid." *Pet. Rep.*

Illinois Cotton.—The brig Intelligence has arrived at Baltimore, from New Orleans, having on board a quantity of cotton raised in the state of Illinois, being the first parcel, we are informed, which has been sent to market from that state since its admission into the Union...*N. Y. Amer.*

The owners of the Steam ship Robert Fulton, intend to establish a line of vessels of the species and class of the Robert Fulton to ply between the port of New-Orleans and New York, touching at the intermediate ports.

Georgetown Intelligencer.

A Company has been formed at Cincinnati for the purpose of engaging in the whale and sea fishery on the North West Coast. It is intended to build two ships of about 270 tons each, in Cincinnati, during the present year, and to have them rigged, equipped, and fitted for such voyages in season to decend the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as early in the spring of 1824, as the waters will admit.

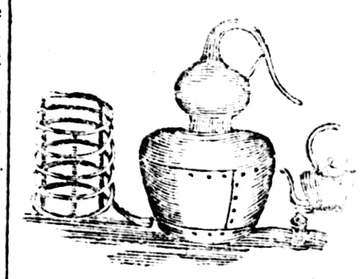
Moral.

THE SABBATH.

The Salutary effects of public worship are so numerous and so obvious that they have not escaped the notice of the most careless spectator. This institution of heaven has a direct and powerful bearing upon almost every interest of man, as a social, rational, moral and immortal being. Few things have a greater influence over the friendly affections of the heart, than a regular attendance at the house of God. When around the public altar, and mingling our prayers and praises to a common Parent in Heaven, we can hardly fail of receiving a deep and practical impression, that we are all connected by the strong ties of universal brotherhood. A sympathy for our fellow worshippers is awakened; and order, and harmony, and frendship in society are its necessary and spontaneous results There is asocialintercourse—a mingling of affections in the temple of Jehovah which form a much stronger bond of union among men, than any thing which is excited in assemblies of dissipation or parties of pleasure. The house of God, too, is a school of intelligence. Here subjects are discussed, and if the minister of the gospel be qualified for his office, in a manner calculated to awaken and engage the highest powers of intellect. The human mind has generally attained its most vigorous growth, and valuable information has been most extensively diffused in those places where this institution of God has been properly revered. That the practical morality of the world is dependant on the instructions and ordinances which belong to public worship, has hardly ever been denied. A virtuous community can no where be found upon the globe, except in those places where the people assemble with conscientious regularity for the duties which are required of them. Heathen countries are proverbially abandoned and degraded; and those parts of christendom in which little or no attention is paid to the Sabbath, approximate to the degradation and abandonment of the pagans.

But this heavenly institution is, by too many, treated with practical neglect. It might be supposed, that professors of religion would surmount almost every obstacle in order to visit the house of God upon the Sabbath. But alas; a frivolous excuse often robs them of all the blessings of the sanctuary. Some slight indisposition—which is sure to vanish before the light of Monday morning—or a little "cloud not bigger than a man's hand," is deemed an adequate apology for absence from the assembly of the saints. Alas, how can such persons wade through "much tribulation" to the kingdom of heaven? Some who make no profession of religion, are rarely ever in the house of God. While the saints are engaged in acts of public worship, they are seeking the pleasures of attending to their worldly business. As to them, the sanctuary was built in vain; in vain has Christ purchased salvation for sinners; and in vain, does the messenger of the cross proclaim the grace of God to man.

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
Coppersmith's Business,
in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS
Of Various Sizes,
and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.
March 24, 1823. 43-4m.

TO BE LET,
For a Few Months,
THE EAST WING OF THE
MANSION HOTEL,
Well calculated for a Store.
Apply to
P. T. TABER.
Oct. 31. 22 tf.

Notice.

AFTER the first day of April next, the Office BANK UNITED STATES will be closed at one o'clock.

DAVID WALKER, Cashier.
March 26. 43:2w

☞ The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands gainst him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND
Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
March Term, 1823.

ORDERED, That the election for Coroner, and laying a County Tax for 1823 be postponed to the Saturday of the next Probate Court to be held on the first Friday after the first Monday in April next at the Court House in Fayetteville; a Majority of the Acting Justices being necessary, a punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN ARMSTRONG C. C.
March 13, 1823. 41 3w

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House and Lot containing three acres, more or less, thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way from to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is a free colored man, and some person a few days past stole his Pocket Book, containing his papers of freedom, signed by *John Taylor*, Clerk of the court of Orange county. Now should any colored person attempt to pass under the said papers, the public are hereby cautioned and warned to have them immediately arrested as impostors.

Macklin Revels.
March, 22. 43-3t.

Healthy Situations.

The subscriber has for sale, on reasonable terms, several eligible building Lots—high, healthy and convenient to never failing Springs of excellent water—near the business part of the town and any vacant Lots possessing such important advantages—A plot may be seen by applying at Dr. H. Robinson's Shop.

The Lots may be laid off of any size to suit purchasers, from one to ten acres—Lumber will be furnished for improvements upon better terms than can be obtained in the vicinity BENJ. ROBINSON
Fayetteville, March 27. 43 tf

Saddlery Warehouse,
GREEN STREET,
AT THE OLD STAND,
A few doors north of the Market square.

T. HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand, a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, &c. &c.; and keeps constantly of his own manufacturing,
Saddles, Bridles, Harness,
Velices,
with every other article in the line.

February 20, 1822. 38:tf.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.